

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

THE NEWS AS RECEIVED AT NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

From Maine to Florida—Speakers in the Field—Organizers Needed—What Is the Matter with Kansas?—Indiana Wide Awake.

State Chairman Auld, of Florida, is a live and energetic man, fully aware of the need for thorough organization but handicapped by lack of funds. He goes soon to Lake county at the request of residents there to organize a number of Prohibition clubs.

The excellent work done by the California Prohibition convention has given new impetus to the work. Chairman Dickie reports good audiences at his meetings and the party gaining ground.

The Southern Star, of Atlanta, stands squarely for National Prohibition party candidates at every election. It declares that Georgia is clamorous for organization, and that if funds were in hand an energetic campaign would find voters in every county ready to cut aloof from all old party entanglements. It also warns, and wisely, against Prohibitionists entering old party primaries, or accepting nominations coupled with implied pledges to the corrupt parties.

The Prohibition meeting at Purcellville, Va., will be a roaster this year. It will be held the first week in August and St. John will be one of the speakers. With proper management and necessary funds this could be made the starting point of an organizing campaign that would capture the Old Dominion for Prohibition.

The West Virginia Prohibitionists will soon have a weekly paper in Wheeling.

The new chairman of Indiana is a wide awake. He has sent out a series of letters to every county, which should be copied by every state chairman. This is the kind of work which builds up the Hoosier vote.

The Lawrence (Kan.) Record, Republican and Prohibition, says: "Governor Humphrey postures as the champion of Prohibition. He has pardoned more whisky sellers than any of his predecessors."

This cutting reproof was elicited by a pardon granted to a notorious liquor seller.

The meeting of the Kansas Temperance union was one of the most enthusiastic and numerous attended sessions in the history of the organization. The tone of the convention was at full concert pitch. The decision of the supreme court has intensified and unified the Prohibition sentiment through the state. The Record (Rep.) says: "Unless our members of congress set themselves at once to procure the passage of a law nullifying the operations of the law, so far as its effects upon Kansas are concerned, they need not look for re-election."

It will require the utmost exercise of his great abilities, if Ingalls hopes to overcome the lead his enemies have already won. But it is by no means sure that he will be a candidate for re-election.

Vibbert, Cushing, Jordan, Smith, Wolfenbarger, Scott, Cornwall and a host of others are speaking in Nebraska. Bain goes to California in June. St. John will spend ten days in Nebraska, and goes east during July and August. Bennett is in Indiana. All are doing good work.

Tennessee Prohibitionists feel the need of electing a Prohibition congress, and are nominating excellent candidates.

The northwest is getting bravely into line, and the new states are begging for organization. The prime need of the hour is a special organizing fund in the treasury of the national committee.

NOT IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES.

Liquor Owned by a Des Moines Man Forfeited—A Test Case.

The first original package case in Des Moines, Ia., was tried before a justice of

the peace May 15, and a decision was rendered. The case was that of the State vs. Terry Chambers, a restaurant keeper, and was tried on an agreed statement of facts, in which the defendant admitted that he owned and kept the liquor in controversy for the purpose of sale by the bottle, glass, or in such quantities as his patrons might desire, but denied that, under the recent decision by the United States supreme court, he was thereby violating any law of Iowa. The court decided that the defendant had no right to sell except in the original packages in which the liquor was imported; that the liquor in controversy was kept for sale in violation of law, and ordered it forfeited. The case will be appealed as a test.

A Flag of Truce.

The hardest blow the temperance reformation has had in this century has been in the fact that some reformers have halted under the delusion of the high license movement. You know what it is. It is the white flag of truce sent out from alcoholism to Prohibition to make the battle pause long enough to get the army of decanters and demijohns better organized. Away with that flag of truce, or I will fire upon it! Between these two armies there can be no truce. On one side is God and sobriety and the best interests of the world, and on the other side is the sworn enemy of all righteousness, and either run must be defeated or the church of God and civilization.—Talmage.

Robbing Both Buyer and Seller.

The total assessed valuation of all the railroads in Nebraska in 1888 was \$28,574,431. The annual liquor bill of the state is conservatively estimated to be not less than \$24,000,000. When it is considered that this vast volume of wasted wealth is diverted from the legitimate channels of trade and its loss entailed upon the taxpayers, the business depression ceases to be a riddle. The saloon is sapping the cash trade of our merchants and paralyzing the producing powers of the laboring classes. The liquor traffic produces not a dollar of wealth, but continually crushes the ambition, hope and life out of its millions of voluntary and involuntary slaves.

Two Months' Work.

Granges were organized during March and April of this year as follows:

Colorado, 11; New York, 40; Connecticut, 7; Pennsylvania, 27; Vermont, 1; Illinois, 8; New Hampshire, 4; Ohio, 9; Massachusetts, 2; Nebraska, 8; Oregon, 2; Washington, 3; California, 5; New Jersey, 1; Rhode Island, 1; Indiana, 1; making a total of 130 new granges within a period of two months. This ratio of increase can be kept up if patrons will only give attention to the work, and what a grand showing it would make at the end of the year.—Farmers' Friend and Grange Advocate.

The last legislature granted the Farmers' Co-operative company and oil mill of Griffin, Ga., the power of adding a banking, investment, loan and trust company to their manufacturing investment. Their object is to lend money to worthy farmers, so they can make cash purchases instead of having to deal on time. The Farmers' Alliance has made a large deal. They have invested in a large tract of phosphate lands in Florida, from which their guano factory will be supplied.

Col. Polk, president of the National Farmers' Alliance, has been pushing Senator Vance's warehouse bill before the senate committee on agriculture. He asked for more currency, and Dr. McCune declared that the system had proved feasible and practicable in California, where the Granger bank, in 1889, loaned \$3,000,000 on certificates issued to farmers on wheat deposited in warehouses owned and controlled by them.

SEE OUR premiums for club-raisers, then go to work.

NEW JERSEY FARMERS.

Points Called from Their Recent Protest in the Shape of a Memorial.

The cry of distress is so great in New Jersey that Governor Abbott suggested last January a joint committee of the legislature and some well informed agriculturists. The state board of agriculture selected a committee, and the legislature appointed another. These had several meetings with the governor. Questions were sent out and many answers returned. The committee sent a memorial to congress. They said:

Among the causes leading to the depression of farming are:

Demonetization of silver—not enough money for the business needs of the country in circulation among the people.

Greater favors given for booming business than are extended to the producing classes.

Subsidizing the great railroad corporations with grants of public lands, which lands are offered in foreign countries at low prices, and the unwarranted inducements thrown out to foreign immigrants to occupy and homestead said lands, causing an overproduction of agricultural crops. This, with the low freight rates to the seaboard granted by the trunk line roads, has reduced our eastern farming to a well nigh profitless condition, although we have the markets at our door.

No American vessels to transport our products to other countries.

Immense shipments of western beef to our market by western beef and cattle kings. The failure of the interstate commerce law to afford relief to our farmers. The complaint is nearly unanimous that the railroads charge on the produce of this state altogether out of proportion to charges on the same articles from hundreds, and even a thousand miles, distant to the same markets. This of course puts all articles thus discriminated against in this state nearly, if not quite, beyond profitable production.

Gambling in the necessities of life, trusts and bank monopoly, receive their reprobation. They do not wish government money spent to irrigate desert lands when there is so much good land unused in the east, and such a tendency exists to give away the public domain to corporations and foreign syndicates. This has gone so far that "the children and grandchildren of the men and women who gave their lives and property during the war to save the country are, or soon will be, deprived of any share in that domain at government prices. We ask that congress turn their attention for a while to the east and aid in developing and filling up this section of our common country, and when this will hold no more, our children—the overflow from America instead of from Europe—will have some virgin land left to homestead and settle upon."

Dairy Farming in Eastern States.

Nothing can show more clearly the situation of the dairy farms of the eastern states than the following. Mr. Dodge, of the United States department of agriculture, in his report for 1886 says: "Farm lands in New York have depreciated 33 per cent. in value in ten years—30 per cent. of the farms in the state are mortgaged, averaging 66 per cent. of their estimated valuation." This was the situation in New York, the greatest dairy state of the Union. What is it now? A correspondent of The Iron Age of April 10, 1893, writes from Saratoga as follows:

"Sales of farming lands under foreclosures are numerous in Central New York. The number of these sales this year is unprecedented. Farmers are leaving their farms, and more are giving up the life altogether than are settling on new ones. There is not only no money any longer in the business—there does not seem to be even a living. Many farmers in this section do not intend to plant this year. They run behind the best way they can manage it. A farmer with his place free and clear is more than likely after paying his farm hands to be in debt after harvest. Many

closure sales of farming lands will place before the year is out." That is true of New York is true of all the other eastern dairy states.

Social Problems.

In The Dawn for May Miss Frances Willard has an article on "Christian Socialism and Temperance." She speaks of herself as "not an expert on the subject of Christian Socialism; but it looks," she observes, "as if Christ's spirit were getting into the every day thought of our people everywhere through this new door of 'Christian Socialism' as through no other. More wage workers call for the New Testament and favor our 'Sunday rest' now than at any previous time in the world's history. The Woman's Christian Temperance union takes a broad view of social problems. It belongs to the newer school of political economists represented by Professor Ely of Johns Hopkins university rather than that of those who care only for the survival of the stronger, leaving the under dog in the fight to such conditions as would develop all his inherent powers of becoming the upper one himself." Speaking later of Christ's spirit of serving others she says: "The brotherhood of man, the sisterhood of woman, the holy land of America—these are all yet to come through His words that are the spirit and the life."

Grady's Desire Remembered.

The temperance convention held at Atlanta, May 8, has attacked the book containing the life of Mr. Grady, compiled by members of the staff of The Atlanta Constitution. The Prohibitionists assert that they love the memory of Mr. Grady, and state that they are indignant because in the volume which was compiled by The Constitution staff, containing his writings and speeches, neither of his great Prohibition speeches was given.

They quote the following words, which were written by Mr. Grady after the defeat of Prohibition in Fulton county: "When everything else I have said or done is forgotten, I want the words I have spoken for Prohibition in Atlanta to be remembered. I am prouder of my share in the campaign that has ended in its defeat than of my share in all other campaigns that have ended in victory. I espoused its cause deliberately, and I have worked for its success night and day, to the very best of my ability. My only regret is that my ability was not greater."—New York Pioneer.

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